LINGUISTICS VARIETIES : REGISTER IN ENGLISH FANFICTION KPOP "Miss Perfect Idol"

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Abstract

English fanfiction kpop was the stories who created by fans' to their idol by their imagination and used English in created the stories the reason was because kpopers / readers whole the world can read the stoeries and benefit for the author can improved their English skill especially in writing and vocabulary. The objectives of this study were to describe the linguistics form and the meaning of register used in English fanfiction kpop "Miss Perfect Idol" at www.asianfanfics.com website. The method used in this study was descriptive qualitative method. The data obtained from www.asianfanfics.com on 24th February 2018 . The researchers found out the linguistic forms in English fanfiction kpop "Miss Perfect Idol" there were noun (twenty five data of noun), adjective (six data of adjective) , verb (five data of verb), interjection (two data of interjection), adverb of place (one data of adverb of place). In the meaning of register the reseachers found the high frequency data of register meaning that was contextual meaning, the data consist of 20 contextual meaning (51.3%) and 19 lexical meaning (48.7%). The contextual meaning more frequently appeared because there were a lot of new vocabularies created by kpopers and the author of fanfic and the vocabularies used in fanfiction.

Keywords: *Linguistics Varieties, Register, English Fanfiction Kpop*

INTRODUCTION

Fanfiction is an imaginative story created by fans to their idol. The characteristics, plot, of fanfiction based on fans's imagination to their idol. And hallyu wave or we called as kpop or kpopers means that kpop lovers is increasingly prevalent among teenagers in whole the world. Most of them truly creative in creating the story especially for their idol and in asianfanfics website is a forum that holds variuos fans' stories and in asianfanfics the stoeries using english, the reason is for all the fans or readers in the world can read it. But the problems is for non kpop fans there are many languages in the fanfic only understand by kpop fans it called register. Register is the special language that used in communities, it supported theory by (Wardhaugh 2006 : 52) registers are sets of language items associated with discrete occupational or social groups, such as surgeons, airline pilots, bank managers, sales, clerks, jazz fans, and pimps employ different registers. Based on the problem above the researchers take the research with entitled *Linguistic Varieties : Register in English Fanfiction KPOP "Miss Perfect Idol"*.

Fanfiction is fans fiction, the imaginative story who created by fans toward their idol based on their imagination. It supported by Barner (2017 : 126 – 127) fanfiction is written within and for a community of fans, a "fandom" rather than by individual fans for a more widespread audience. Fanfiction also published online on privately owned fan websites, usually structured to support only one fandom, or on sites set up to host fanfiction is multiple fandoms, such as Fanfiction.Net

and Archive of Our Own (AO3). Fanfictions writing created by the authors who were published online on fan websites can be read by the whole fans or reader in the world. Caroline (2003 : 4) in Argawati & Suryani (2017 : 1) argues that writing is producing something in written form so that people can read, perform and use it.

The other expert which is a professor English in USA explained in her book with entitled "*The Fanfiction Reader Folk Tales for The Digital Age*" Coppa (2017:5) fanfiction is an essential part of the process by which these characters are expanded and made epic, loved by their fans into greatness. In process expanded of the characters author of fanfic must have the high creativity, Rockler (1998 : 6) in Mundriyah & Parmawati (2016:4) stated creativity theory derives from two separate sources; the study of intelligence and the development of psychoanalysis. The relationship between intelligence theory and their imagination and hobby are the great combine to creating the unique characters. The researchers drawn conclusions that fanfiction is fiction story created by fans toward their idol and more expanded the characters and plot also published online based on the fandom. The famous English fanfiction kpop was "*10080*" created by exo-l (EXO fans) published at www.asianfanfics.com on 5th July 2015, because 10080 fanfic have the simple conflict but make the readers being emotional and love about the plot of fanfic *"10080",* and highly recommended to read there were English version and Indonesia version.

Hudson (1996 : 22) & Ferguson (1972 : 30) in Wardhaugh (2006:25) agreed in defining variety in terms of a specific set of 'linguistic items' or 'human speech patterns' (presumably, sounds, words, grammatical features, etc.) which we can uniquely associate with some external factor (presumbly, a georaphical area or social group). Variety means that the language use depend on the speaker, speaker used variety on a georaphical area or social group. Dwiraharjo (1996:59-60) stated language variations or we called as ***linguistics varieties*** have *idiolect types, dialects, various of languages, style, and register*. The researchers just exposure *dialects, style, and register.*

1. Idiolect
Idiolect is variety of languages that individual characters, it means that the characteristics of one's speech is different from the speech of others Dwiraharjo (1996:59-60). The example of idiolek according to Unsiah & Yuliati (2018:94) native speech from Malang is different with native speech from Medan.

2. Dialect
Dialect covers the word choices, syntatic ordering and all the grammatical choices a speaker could make (Stockwell, 2002:5). Dialect and language are differences because dialect is part of language, it supported theory by Stockwell (2002:5) "a language consists of one or many dialects all of which are more or less mutually intelligible to other speakers of the language. Wardhaugh (2006:43-51) in his book *"An Introduction to Sociolinguistics" Fifth Edition* classified dialect into regional dialect and social dialect.

a. Regional Dialect
Regional dialect is a dialect defined by geography (Valli & Lucas, 2000:190). Regional variation in the way a language is spoken is likely to provide one of the easiest ways of

observing variety of language. As you throughout a wide georaphical area in which a language is spoken, and particularly if that language has been spoken in that area for many hundreds of years, you are almost certain to notice differences in pronunciation, in the choices anf forms of words, and in syntax (Wardhaugh, 2006:43).

b. Social Dialect

Many experts defined social dialect but the researchers took two expert Yule & Wardhaugh. Yule (2010:254) stated the study of social dialects has been mainly concerned will speakers in the town and cities. In the social study of dialect, it is social class that is mainly used to define groups of speakers as having something in common. The two main groups are generally identified as "middle class" who have more years of education and perform manual work, and "working class", those who have fewer years of education and perform manual work of some kind. So when we refer to "working class speech" , we are talking about a social dialect. The term "upper" and "lower" are used to further subdivide the groups, mainly on an economic basis making "upper-middle-class-speech" another type of social dialect or sociolect. According to Wardhaugh (2006:49) "an immidiate problem is that of defining social group or social class giving proper weight to the various factors that can be used to determine social position, e.g occupation, place of residence, education, "new" versus "old" money, income, racial or ethnic origin, cultural background, caste, religion, and so on.

3. Style

Style is the way people talk in every single context for example : the way people talk in school, wedding ceremony, teaching in the classroom etc. Richards, et al (1995:277) stated that style is described as "variation in a person's speech or writing, style usually veries from casual to foemal according to the type of situation, the person(s) addressed, the location, the topic discussed. Five styles outlined by Joos (1959) in Mesthrie, et al (2009:93)

a. **Intimate Style** style involves a great deal of shared knowledge and background in a private conversation between equals. "Pillow talk" between partners is probably the best example of intimate style.

b. **Casual Style,** which is typical of informal speech between peers, includes ellipsis (or omission of certain grammatical elements) and slang between peers. (Joo's examples of ellipsis are *Friend of mine saw it; Coffee's cold*)

c. **Consultative Style** is the norm for informal conversation between strangers, Slang and ellipsis may not be used to the extent that they are used in casual speech with a friend; but informal markers of rapport like *hmm, yes I know* and informal linguistics elements like about, so thing and so on may still abound.

d. **Formal Style** is determined more by the setting than by the personal(s) interacting. Markers of formal English style *include whom, may, I, for the purpose of* and so on. Some, but not all, of the language assosiated with formal style is school-based.

e. **Frozen Style** is hyper-formal style designed to discourage friendly relations between participants.

4. Register

Register is usually characterized entirely or almost so by vocabulary differences either by the use of particular words in a particular sense, *register* is a language variety viewed with respect to its context of use *, register* the word style and the grammar used by speakers and writers in the particular situation or in a particular type of writing , *register* a piece of writing speech or that is usually appropriate to the situation that it is used in using the example : the essay suddenly switches from a formal to an informal register, *register* on the other hand, refers to how an individual performs in particular contexts or social settings, the language style or register that people use varies according to purpose, situation and relationship (Trudgill 1983:101, Biber & Finegan 1994:4, The Longman Dictionary of Comtemporary English 2001:1190 in Lochtman & Kappel 2008:60, The Collin Cobuid Dictionary 2001:1297 in Lochtman & Kappel 2008:60, Tagliamonte 2012:35, Coelho, 2004:190). Based on the definitions above the researchers concluded that register is the special language that used in the communities and only them understand such as register language in kpop community (*e.g : oppa, noona, hyung, etc*) , doctor, soldier, teacher, and the other communities. And also register that can use by spoken language or written language based on the context.

METHOD

In conducting this research, the researchers used qualitative research method to describe and explained the meaning of the data gained also to get more detail information. Creswell (2012:236) in Aryana & Apsari (2018:3) stated "Analyzing qualitative data requires understanding how to make sense of text and image, so that you can form answers to your research questions". The researchers add theory from Hamdi & Bahruddin (2014:9) stated qualitative research was the research can explained and analyzed phenomena, events, social activities, beliefs, someone's perception, or groups toward something. The researchers took qualitative research method because the researchers understanding to analysis the data and to identify linguistic form that used in English Fanfiction Kpop "Miss Idol Perfect" also described the meaning of register word that used in English Fanfiction Kpop "Miss Idol Perfect". The instrument of this research was document analysis. In collected and analyzed the data the researchers used procedures as follows : First, the researchers obtained the data from www.asianfanfics.com on 24th February 2018 as the source data. Second, the researchers read the data. Third, the researchers marked the word consist of the register in English fanfiction kpop. Fourth, the researchers classified the register English fanfiction kpop into linguistic form and classified the meaning of register into lexical meaning and contextual meaning. The last step the researchers put all the data in the table and analyzed the data.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

Based on the analyzed conducted by researchers, the researchers described the result of register used in English fanfiction kpop "Miss Perfect Idol" through the table. The researchers described based on the linguistic forms, and the researchers found out the linguistic forms in english

fanfiction kpop "Miss Perfect Idol" there were *noun, adjective, verb, interjection, adverb of place.*

Table 1

Linguistic Forms of Register used in English Fanfiction Kpop "Miss Perfect Idol"

No	Linguistic Form	Register	Σ Data	%
1.	Noun	*OC (original characters), Rookie, Trainee, Maknae, Hyung, Jeoneun, Samchon, Oppa, Haneul-ssi, Bangtan Sonyeodan, Sunbae, Appa, Nim, Noona, Army, Eomma, Haneul-ah Unnie, Sasaeng, Maknae line, Hyung line Yeorobun, Shipper, Visual, Ship Name*	25	64.1 %
2.	Adjective	*Fluff, Romcom (Romance, Comedy), Idol life, Jinja, Joesonghamnida, Mianhae*	6	15.4%
3.	Verb	*Debut, Aegyo, Arraseo, Annyeonghaseo, Hajima*	5	12.8%
4.	Interjection	*Aigoo, Mwo*	2	5.1%
5.	Adverb of Place	*Dorm*	1	2.5%
	Total of Register Word		39	

The table showed there were five of linguistics form found in English fanfiction kpop "Miss Perfect Idol" namely noun (twenty five data of noun), adjective (six data of adjective), verb (five data of verb), interjection (two data of interjection) and only one data of adverb of place. The highest frequency appeared of linguistics form was noun because noun had twenty five data (64.1%), because the author mostly used the noun in the fanfiction "Miss Perfect Idol" such as *Maknae, Hyung, Jeoneun, Samchon, Oppa.*

Table 2

The Meaning Register of English Fanfiction Kpop "Miss Perfect Idol"

No	Register	Meaning	Type of Register	
			Lexical	Contextual
1	OC (original characters)	Original Character (the character created by author from their imagination)		✓
2	Rookie	Newbie / nickname for them (group / boyband / girlgroup) who debut around 3 years or under 3 years.		✓

No	Register	Meaning	Lexical Meaning	Contextual Meaning
3	Trainee	Appellation for k-idol wanna be and still training.	✓	
4	Maknae	The youngest people in the family / group	✓	
5	Hyung	Appellation from lil brother toward big brother	✓	
6	Jeoneun	I / Me (Formal)	✓	
7	Samchon	Uncle	✓	
8	Oppa	Appellation from lil sister toward big brother	✓	
9	Haneul-ssi	"ssi" this appellation usually used toward the older or respected person		✓
10	Bangtan Sonyeodan	A boygroup from bighit entertainment or we called as bts		✓
11	Sunbae	Senior (in the college, in the office)	✓	
12	Appa	Father	✓	
13	Nim	Appellation formal, usually used by siblings		✓
14	Noona	Appellation from lil brother toward big sister	✓	
15	Army	Fans of BTS		✓
16	Eomma	Mother	✓	
17	Haneul-ah	"ah" this appellation usually used for the same age or the younger one, "ah" used by the names were terminated by consonant letters		✓
18	Unnie	Appellation from big sister toward lil sister	✓	
19	Sasaeng	A crazy fans who make a something crazy to the their idol		✓
20	Maknae line	Group of young members in a boyband or girlband		✓
No	Register	Meaning	Lexical Meaning	Contextual Meaning
21	Hyung line	Group of old members in a boyband		✓
22	Yeorobun	Audience	✓	
23	Visual	Center in the boygroup / girlgroup usually the members who had good looking or the most beuatiful member / the most handsome in their group		✓
24	Shipper	The term person who pairs the idols, such as *ChanBaek* Chanyeol and Baekhyun Exo		✓

25	Ship Name	The fans gave the abbreviation name to their idols such as *BaekYeol* Baekhyun Chanyeol Exo, *TaeJin* Taehyung and Jin BTS, etc		✓
26	Fluff	The genre of fanfic kpop that has a romance story and happy ending		✓
27	Romcom (Romance, Comedy)	The story of fanfic about romance , comedy		✓
28	Idol life	The story of fanfic tell about k-idol activity		✓
29	Jinja	Really	✓	
30	Joesonghamnida	I'm sorry (Formal)	✓	
31	Mianhae	I'm sorry (Informal)	✓	
32	Debut	The first performance in the stage of new boygroup / girlgroup		✓
33	Aegyo	Did something cute in the front of camera or in the front of fans		✓
34	Arraseo	Understand	✓	
35	Annyeonghaseo	Hello / hey / Good morning, it means greet someone	✓	
36	Hajima	Don't go		✓
37	Aigoo	A frustration expression / Ahhhhhhhhh!		✓
38	Mwo	What	✓	
39	Dorm	The place that k-idols living	✓	
		Σ Data	19	20
		%	48.7%	51.3%

Based on the analyzed the data through the table, the researchers found the high frequency data of register meaning was contextual meaning. The data consist of 20 contextual meaning (51.3%) and 19 lexical meaning (48.7%). The contextual meaning more frequently appeared because there were a lot of new vocabularies created by kpopers and the author of fanfic and used in fanfictions. New vocabularies created by kpopers and the author of fanfic based on the situation and utterance, in line with Yendra (2018:26) contextual meaning is the meaning appeared causes relationship between utterance and context that used. Sarwiji (2008:72) in Widawati (2010:2) also argued that contextual meaning is the meaning of words based on the context. In general linguistic book Chaer (1994:290) in Widawati (2010:2) reveals that contextual meaning is the meaning of a word or the word that is in the context. The meaning of the context can also be related to the situation namely place, time, environment, use of the word

Discussion

English fanfiction kpop was the stories who created by fans' to their idol by their imagination and used English in created the stories the reason was because kpopers / readers whole the

world can read the stoeries and benefit for the author can improved their English skill especially in writing and vocabulary. Based on the results mentioned above it showed that linguistic form mostly appeared was noun there were twenty five data and the high frequency of register meaning of english fanfiction kpop was contextual meaning.

In the first table showed the results there were five of linguistics form found in English fanfiction kpop "Miss Perfect Idol" namely noun (twenty five data of noun), adjective (six data of adjective), verb (five data of verb), interjection (two data of interjection) and only one data of adverb of place. The highest frequency appeared of linguistics form was noun because noun had twenty five data (64.1%), because the author mostly used the noun in the fanfiction "Miss Perfect Idol" such as *Maknae, Hyung, Jeoneun, Samchon, Oppa.*

In the second table showed the results the high frequency data of register meaning was contextual meaning. The data consist of 20 contextual meaning (51.3%) and 19 lexical meaning (48.7%). The contextual meaning more frequently appeared because there were a lot of new vocabularies created by kpopers and the author of fanfic and used in fanfictions. New vocabularies created by kpopers and the author of fanfic based on the utterance and situation, in line with Yendra (2018:26) contextual meaning is the meaning appeared causes relationship between utterance and context that used. Sarwiji (2008:72) in Widawati (2010:2) also argued that contextual meaning is the meaning of words based on the context. In general linguistic book Chaer (1994:290) in Widawati (2010:2) reveals that contextual meaning is the meaning of a word or the word that is in the context, the meaning of the context can also be related to the situation namely place, time, environment, use of the word.

CONCLUSION

Based on the result of the data analyzed, the researchers concluded into the linguistics form of register and the meaning of register. In the linguistics form of register, the researchers found five the linguistic form there were noun (twenty five data of noun), adjective (six data of adjective) , verb (five data of verb), interjection (two data of interjection), adverb of place (one data of adverb of place). The highest frequency appeared of linguistics form was noun because

noun had twenty five data (64.1%), because the author mostly using the noun in the fanfiction "Miss Perfect Idol" such as *Maknae, Hyung, Jeoneun, Samchon, Oppa, etc*.

In the meaning of register the reseacher found the high frequency data of register meaning was contextual meaning. The data consist of 20 contextual meaning (51.3%) and 19 lexical meaning (48.7%). The contextual meaning more frequently appeared because there were a lot of new vocabulary created by kpopers and used in fanfictions. New vocabularies created by kpopers and the author of fanfic based on the situation and utterance, in line with Yendra (2018:26) contextual meaning is the meaning appeared causes relationship between utterance and context that used. Sarwiji (2008:72) in (Widawati, 2010:2) also argued that contextual meaning is the meaning of words based on the context. In general linguistic book Chaer reveals that contextual meaning is the meaning of a word or the word that is in the context. The meaning of the context

can also be related to the situation namely place, time, environment, use of the word (1994:290) in Widawati (2010:2)

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